

THE CYCLONE'S FURY

A PHYSICIAN'S THRILLING STORY OF AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

More Facts Concerning the Sherman Cyclone.—Dr. Michael Was Whirled Through the Air to a Height of Forty Feet—Finally Dropped into a Hole.

The Friday afternoon of the recent cyclone in Sherman, Tex., Dr. W. F. Michael was making proficiency calls in the southwestern suburbs of the city. He had been to the Dunn home, had returned to where he had left his horse hitched, and was driving southward through the cemetery, intending to pass out on gate on that side. The cyclone cloud loomed up before him just before he reached the south fence. He realized that it was driving toward him, and that with a spinned horse it was impossible to get out of the way. Sprung from his buggy, he unfastened the traces, started the horse out of the shafts and turned him loose. Then he began to run for a place of safety. He had gone 50 feet westward when it seemed to him that the cloud was going to strike the center of the cemetery. So he turned and ran eastward toward the east fence. Just as he reached the fence and flung himself down the cloud came upon him.

"I heard a roaring sound," said Dr. Michael, "when the storm was two miles or so distant, but it was beyond the hills, and I didn't discover that I was right in the path of it until it reached the nearest hill, from a half to three-quarters of a mile south of me. It didn't resemble a funnel shaped cloud. It looked to me like a great ball of vapor rolling over and over toward me. When I first saw it distinctly at that hill, it seemed to be about 250 yards wide and 100 feet high. The motion as it presented itself to me was that of a ball rolling over and over—not spiral. Whatever the ball of cloud struck was lifted right up from the ground. I saw the effects as it came to house after house between the hill and me. When the ball reached Mrs. Chisholm's, the house went right up in the air off its foundations. It was whole until it was up 10 or 15 feet. Then it went all to pieces, just as if it had exploded. The same thing happened to the other houses. Above and around this rolling ball of cloud the air was full of bits of boards and tree limbs and other things which had been gathered up.

"When the ball reached me, I had got to the east fence of the cemetery and had thrown myself down beside it. All at once the bright daylight disappeared, and I was in total darkness. The picket fence, posts and all, was lifted up and came down flat upon me. Then two trees fell on the fence. In a few seconds the trees went up in the air. The fence followed. I felt myself drawn up off the ground by some invisible force. I didn't lose consciousness. It was so dark I couldn't tell how high I went, but I was high enough to escape the monuments in the cemetery, and also the tree tops, perhaps 40 feet from the ground. As I went along in the air I tried to keep an upright position, but couldn't. Something kept turning me over and over in one somersault after another. I passed almost over the cemetery before I struck the ground. I came down easily at an incline, just as if being lowered in the tail of the storm. But I was still moving along, and when I hit the ground I went over and over for at least 30 feet. The lessening force would raise me a little and then let me back until, at last, I dropped into a hole just inside the north fence of the cemetery.

"I was conscious all of the time until I stopped rolling and settled into that hole. After that I knew nothing more until people from town were about me. It must have been ten minutes at least that I lay in the hole and discovered. My best friends didn't recognize me. From head to foot I was covered with mud. My hair was plastered down with it.

"Don't you know me?" I asked of men whom I had met daily for years.

"They could identify me only by my voice. I was able to walk. At first it didn't seem to me that I was much hurt, but after awhile I discovered that I was bruised from head to foot. When I was up in the air it seemed as if some things were pecking me all of the time. They must have been the boards and other flying wreckage. Before the ball reached me I could see on the outer edge of it objects whirling with it. But when I was in the cloud I could see nothing. I had passed from bright light to complete darkness."

Some who saw the cloud from a distance say that they saw flashes of light in the miles of it. Dr. Michael says that this may darkness was lighted up a little at short intervals, but not enough to make it possible for him to see any distance. The light was like that which one sees when he opens his eyes in water. It seems to Dr. Michael that the cloud was charged with electricity, and that it was attracted by the metal conductors. The doctor had a hypodermic metallic case in his hip pocket. The cap underneath is raw as if the skin had been scorched off by electricity. On the back fence of the doctor's residence hang the black Prince Albert coat and the rest of the suit he wore into the cyclone. The most nearly trap would turn away from those clothes. Numerous rents supplement the mud's work of destruction. When the ball of vapor rolled upon him, Dr. Michael threw up the long skirts of his coat over his head and held them there with his hands while he was traversing space. Notwithstanding this precaution, the rage bumps and scratches on his head, but his hands and arms are covered with wounds. He had several dollars of silver in his trousers pockets when he met the cyclone. He had neither pocket nor silver when found. The day after some one brought to the doctor the rim of a wheel with tire attached. That is all he has to show for his new buggy. The

house was round half a mile from where the doctor turned him loose. He was stripped of hats and was bruised.

I made a mistake in calculating the course of the cloud," said Dr. Michael. "If I had kept on going west, as I started, I would have escaped. I hear that some describe the cloud as moving slowly, not faster than the easy gallop of a horse. Put a horse on the dead run, and you have nearer the speed of it. It was from half to three-quarters of a mile away when I jumped from my buggy. It must have reached me in a minute or less. If I ever hear another, I will know it. The noise is the most peculiarly terrifying I have ever heard. If I ever hear another coming, I shall gauge its course as well as I can and run at right angles with it, never stopping." —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark.

Princess Maud of Wales is to wed Prince Charles of Denmark on July 8 at Chapel royal, St. James' palace, London. The ceremony is to be performed at high noon in the presence of the royal family, who will first assemble in the Bow library at Buckingham palace, and be driven from there in the queen's equipages to the entrance of St. James' palace. Troops will line the route, and the high officers of the palace will receive the nobility at the St. James.

The archbishop of Canterbury will officiate, assisted by the bishop of London, bishop of Winchester, Canon Hervey, rector of Sandringham, and Canon Teignmouth Shore.

The marriage registry will be signed at Buckingham palace. Afterward a luncheon will be set for the queen and royalties in the state dining room, while the other guests will be served buffet refreshments in the ballroom. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the bride and groom will drive in an open carriage to Liverpool station, whence they are to travel by special train to Wolverton to pass the honeymoon at Sandringham. A traveling escort, either of life guards or Royal Horse guards, will attend them to the station.

About 60 special invitations will be issued to the Chapel royal, and a much larger number for the state rooms, through which, at St. James' palace, the procession is to pass. The entire arrangement is the same as that of the marriage of the Duke of York.

ELIOT HARD HIT.

Commander Walker's Letter to Harvard University's President.

The following signed statement has just been received in reply to the recent attack upon the G. A. R. by President Eliot of Harvard university.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23.—It is the mission of the Grand Army of the Republic to defend and protect the Union which their valor saved, to encourage honor and purity in public affairs to stand for the rights of property and the supremacy of the laws, to insure the young both by precept and example with a true spirit of patriotism, to see that memorial flowers are planted on the graves of the dead.

Craik vs. Eliot. Eliot may now refuse to do justice to our organization, but the time will come when not only a great people, but every lover of liberty, the whole earth round will stand aghast when they contemplate the value of its services to the cause of liberty and justice. Its deeds will live when the memory of such men will be buried in oblivion.

J. WALKER, Commander in Chief Grand Army of the Republic.

General O. Howard and Explorer Greeley have also sent peppy replies to Professor Eliot's critics.

DECORATION DAY POEM.

"Forward!" was the word when day
Dawned upon the armed array.

"Fallen!" was the word when night
Closed upon the field of fight.

"Hurt, my boy?" "Oh, no, not much,
Only a little touch."

"Wonder what the folks would say
If they knew the news today?"

"Forward!" was the word that flashed
Homeward when the cannon crashed.

"Missing!" was the word sent home
When the shades of night had come.

"Fallen?" "Yes, he fell," they say,
"In the fiercest of the fray."

"Died last night," the message said.
Thus the morrow's papers read.

One young heart heard the word
Fluttered like a wounded bird.

One was broken, bowed her head.
"Mother!" Mother. Mother's dead!"

• • • •

Two green graves we'll deck today,
Sons and mothers side by side.

None will dare to tell us, "Nay,"

Both for right and freedom died.

With the honoree who fell
In the fiercest of the fray.

We will stand as we will
Lying by the side today.

Let the flowers forever fair
Honor also our fallen brave.

While the angels guard them there
Glory hangs o'er their graves.

• • • •

Long ago one sweet young soul
Entered her Gothic home,

Death to her, the greatest goal,
As it must to many.

But life lingered on so long,
And the years so weary grew.

Tears have checked her sweet song
Balmed those eyes that used to glow.

Oh, the blushing, broken hearts
Living long in lingering death.

Purely countenanced death,
Smiling death beneath each breath.

Comrades, call the roll again,
Write the name in glory's page.

Those who bore the gray and purple
Fiercer far than battle rage.

When they lie there, by his side,
Farewell to him who lies beside.

Mother's sister, sweet girl, bride
Or his dear, devoted wife.

And you dear his grave again,
Write her name, not but beneath

From her grave with fairest wreath.

Angels called the roll again,
Wrote her name above the stars,

For her patient faith in pain,

Deeper far than battle scars.

Three green graves today

This is the third, where lies his bride.

None will dare to tell us, "Nay,"

For these three for freedom died.

H. H. Van Meter.

CYCLONE HERODYING

JOHNNY IRVINE'S WORK OF RESCUE
AFTER THE STORM

Gangrene Afflicting the Wounded sufferers—Although Struck by a Splinter in the Thigh the Boy Pulled Timbers On His Mother and Sisters.

Johnny Irvine, one of the heroes of the Sherman (Tex.) cyclone, is dying gangrene, the deadly poison which the surgeons fear more than they do the wounds from this storm mangling, has set in.

The Irvines occupied one of the finest places in Fairview, the northwestern suburb of the city. They had a big house, equipped with the luxuries of comfort of life. As the stormcloud came up the members of the family gathered in one room and clasped hands tightly. The house stood squarely in the path of the cloud. Not one stick of it was left connected with another. Barns, carriages, the contents of the granaries—everything—went. Mother and children were torn from each other. Several of the children were carried across the street and dropped in the yards of the neighbors.

Johnny, the eldest boy, only 17, got out of the wreckage before the first rescuers arrived. He pulled the timbers away from his mother, found the children and relieved them and was trying to help the hired man out when his strength gave way and he sank down. A splinter had plowed a long, jagged furrow in his thigh. From this blood poisoning has set in, and the doctors have no hopes.

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Burglars and Pickpockets Pay Great Attention to Signs.

Considering the ignorance of criminals, it is not surprising to find they are exceedingly superstitious. Burglars are firm believers in talismans and luck bringers, and nearly every professional burglar has some small article upon which he pins his faith and without which he rarely sets out upon a "crib cracking" job.

One burglar well known to the police all over the country has for his talisman the shod hoof of a donkey which once belonged to his father, and so great is his belief in its powers of protection and luck bringing that he has been known to turn back from a job he had intended to work because his talisman had been left at home.

The moon plays a highly important part in criminal superstition. Not one burglar in 50 will venture out on a housebreaking expedition on the night of a new moon. Some burglars have lively horrors of certain numbers and will never enter a house or a shop which is that particular number in its street. The ominous numbers are generally those of the policemen who were the first to capture the burglars.

On the other hand, if a burglar falls into the arms of a policeman, but manages to escape, the number of that policeman is always a favorite with him, and he will feel easy in his mind when breaking into premises bearing it.

Even the most experienced burglar will turn away from the house where he finds a black cat sitting upon the doorsteps, even if he has spent days in learning particulars about the house and its inmates. To break into premises under the nose of a black cat would be running deliberately into the arms of the law. Neither will a burglar enter a house where the door knocker is mangled or draped with crepe.

Pickpockets are even more superstitious than burglars. It is one of the elementary rules of the light-fingered fraternity never to pick the pocket of a cross-eyed or club-footed person. Finding a twisted coin in a purse will frequently induce a pickpocket to throw away the purse and all its contents, for such a thing, if kept, is considered to assure nine months' hard luck or the thief's early arrest.

When pickpockets start out upon their nefarious business, they look anxiously for the first policeman and will not touch the most tempting pocket before they have seen him. If his back is turned toward them, they believe that they have a good and safe day before them. If he is coming or even looking toward them, they will generally give up the idea of thieving for the whole day. —Boston Traveler.

PEACEMAKER QUAY.

The Pennsylvanian to Be Seen in a New Role.

Senator Quay long ago won reputation as a fighter, and now he is going to attract a great deal of attention as a peacemaker. At the same time it is not improbable that he will improve the occasion to put in a good word for himself and his state. There is a strong belief in Washington that Mr. Quay would like to have Governor Hastings nominated for vice president. The governor has stood by him like a man this year, and Mr. Quay would like to do something for him.

To tell the truth about it, the senator would like to get Mr. Hastings out of the way, for the big governor might prove a stumbling block to some of Mr. Quay's plans as to the senatorial succession. The talk of Mr. Quay himself for the vice presidency is nonsense. He does not want the place, and the party is not believed to have any great amount of feeling for his nomination. If Mr. Quay, in the role of peacemaker, dresses Quay's wounds and lands a vice presidency for his own loyal state of Pennsylvania, it will be a great feather in his cap. —Walter Wellman in Chicago Times-Herald.

PEACEKEEPER.

How He Revenged Himself.

A capital story is told by a well-known bishop concerning the squire of a parish of which he was formerly vicar.

This gentleman had a rooted objection to his pew being invaded, and upon one occasion, at the conclusion of a service, he came to the vicar with a bitter complaint against a stranger who, uninvited, had ventured to intrude into the pew, which was a large, old-fashioned, square structure, capable of holding nine—they two, the square and the intruding visitor, being the only occupants.

"I would not," added the squire,

"disturb divine service by putting him out violently. The only thing I could do with propriety was to sit on his hat."

—London Times.

Affection.

Talk not of wasted affection! Affection never was wasted. It enriches the heart of another, its waters returning back to their springs like the rain, which fill them full of refreshing; that which the fountain sends forth returns again to the fountain. —Longfellow.

Another Blue Book.

The British foreign office is to issue another Venezuela blue book with copious additions to the previous publications. A respectable library can be made out of the same Venezuelan "resumes." —Chicago Tribune.

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A Case of Piles of Eighteen Years' standing.

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Endorsements and testimonials are received daily from men and women whose integrity and reliability are above question and in this connection a letter received from the Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook, of Bowe, Mich., may be of interest to pile sufferers who have sought in vain for a cure. He says:

I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and I know that it is all that is claimed for it. I had been troubled with piles more or less for about eighteen years and I had tried other remedies, but the piles grew worse until about ten months it gave almost instant relief and I have been free from piles ever since. Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook.

The remedy seems to act equally well in every form of piles, blind, bleeding, protruding or itching. It stops all pain almost immediately, relieves irritation and removes constipation, and anyone who has suffered the annoyance and pain of a rectal trouble will appreciate the excellent results which invariably follow the first application of the Pyramid.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co. of Alton, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package.

CHICAGO & ERIE EXCURSIONS.

Republican National Convention, St. Louis, Mo., June 12th to 15th.

One fare for round trip to St. Louis, June 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning June 21st, inclusive.

Teachers' Association of Ohio, Chautauqua Lake Points, N. Y.

For above meeting the Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets at one fare for round trip, starting date, July 1st and 2nd, good returning until July 13th, inclusive.

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Ill., July 3rd to 6th.

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Any information for above excursions apply to F. C. McCoil, Agent.

To Dry Glue.

To render glue insoluble add to it about one-fiftieth of its own weight of bichromate of potassium and then expose to the light, when the glue will become insoluble. The action of the light on glue or gelatine so treated is to render it insoluble.

A good recommendation for Simmons Liver Regulator is, that it is purely vegetable and strongly tonic. Then, too, it is better than Piles because easier to take in liquid or powder and with no griping, while the relief from Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Dyspepsia is quick and sure. "I find Simmons Liver Regulator a very safe and valuable family medicine." Rev. J. M. Rollins, Fairfield, Va.

In Illinois.

Mrs. Lakeside (rushing into a Chicago court)—"Where's the Judge, quick?"

Bystander—"Right here. What's wrong?"

"I just ran away from my husband and he's after me, not three squares behind I want to divorce him for despatch before he gets here."—New York Weekly.

The Baby's Colic Cure.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O.—"Our little boy when three weeks old was troubled with severe attacks of wind colic. Our druggist recommended Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. We used it until baby was eight months old. The effect from the start was magical, giving instant relief and no bad effects. I recommend it with pleasure to every mother in the land. Mrs. C. W. Cramer." Dr. Hand's Remedies for children sold by all druggists.

The ——, of Course.

"Did you find the bicycle useful on the battlefield?"

"Yes, indeed: we dashed up to the enemy and then we cracked arms and shook hands—every man on both sides rode the same make of wheel."—Chicago Record.

"Burdock Blood Bitters entirely cured me of a terrible breaking out all over my body. It is a wonderful medicine." Miss Julia Elbridge, Box 35, West Cornhill, Conn.

Republican Convention at St. Louis, Mo. Take the C. H. & D. Ry.

Leave Lima at 5:45 a.m., arrive at St. Louis at 7 p.m.; leave Lima 9:25 a.m., arrive St. Louis 1:14 a.m.; leave Lima 1:16 p.m., arrive St. Louis 7:12 a.m.; leave Lima 3:45 p.m., arrive St. Louis 12:30 noon.

Only \$1.25 for the round trip, tickets good going June 12, 13, 14 and 15, good returning June 21, d&w

LEYDS ISN'T POPULAR.

Therefore He Will Be Sent to London Presently.

HE MAY SUIT THEM THERE.

Orange Free State Refuses to Enter into an Alliance to Resist the Hounds of England and France Into Transvaal.

Cape Town, June 4.—The split in the Pretoria executive council is becoming more acute. Secretary of State Leyds and Vice-President Joubert oppose President Kruger, who favors conciliation and reforms. Dr. Leyds is very unpopular and is likely to succeed Montagu White as consul general of the Transvaal at London.

The Orange Free State has declined to entertain Dr. Leyds' proposals for joint aggressive action against English and French interests, but it has agreed to combine with the Transvaal to resist any wanton attack on the latter.

Mr. Menz and a few of the released freedom fighters sailed for England Wednesday.

Want a Categorical Answer.

BERNE, June 4.—The national council has expressed regret that the United States has not replied to the Wiss proposal for the conclusion of an arbitration treaty, and has requested the buntreath to demand a categorical answer. The president of the confederation, M. Adrien Lachenal, has declined to make the demand, although joining in the expression of regret at the non-receipt of a reply on the subject from America.

Must Obey Railroad Regulations.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—European travelers are warned by United States Consul General Judd at Vienna to obey the railroad regulations excluding certain articles from luggage under severe penalties. He cites the case of a young American who was fined \$12 florins for having some cartridges in his trunk and says that Servia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Turkey and Russia have railway regulations similar to Austria's in their respect.

Profit-Sharing Scheme a Success.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The practical workings of the profit-sharing scheme as applied to a great paper making business in Grimma, Saxony, are set out in detail in a report to the state department. The report says the experimental period has long passed; the thing is an established fact and a success, and a successful answer to the heartless joint stock company.

Aid to Home-builders.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—A movement has been inaugurated to raise a fund of \$250,000 or more to aid those who lost their homes in their efforts to rebuild. At the first meeting, an impromptu gathering at the Noonday club, \$5,000 was contributed by prominent business men, and this will be increased. It is proposed to loan tornado sufferers money on second mortgage.

Female Arsenal Discovered.

DUBLIN, June 4.—The police have made an extraordinary discovery of military rifles, bayonets and ammunition. This war material was found in a house in Lower Tyrone street. But all the articles are out of date and appear to have been hidden there for a considerable time.

Skipped to Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Phillip O'neill, who was ordered by Judge Prentiss of the Sacramento superior court to turn over to T. M. Yates, as receiver, \$100,000 which he held as trustee for his mother, has disappeared and is not supposed to be in Toronto.

Drove a Stick Into His Brain.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 4.—While playing Max Williams, a boy, fell and drove a stick an inch into his head. The stick penetrated his brain, half an inch, but strange to say he is alive and apparently as well as ever, except for a slight soreness in his forehead.

Ready for Foot Passengers.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—S. D. Webster, general claim agent of the Terminal railroad association, announces that the upper roadway of the bridge has been completed so as to admit the passage of foot passengers. The roadway was torn up a distance of 550 feet.

Strawberry Show.

MILLERSBURG, O., June 4.—The annual county strawberry show took place yesterday in Agricultural hall. There were shown all the varieties grown and for size and beauty could not be excelled. A big crowd was in attendance.

Valuations Shrinking.

MARYSVILLE, O., June 4.—The 24 assessors of Union county have made their reports to Auditor Sam A. Hoadson, and their totals show a shrinkage of \$45,000 over last year's report, the greatest drop ever known in the county.

Expresses Sympathy and Offers Aid.

LOS ANGELES, June 4.—The Manufacturers' association has unanimously adopted a resolution expressing sympathy for St. Louis and East St. Louis and offering to join in giving aid to the cyclone sufferers of the two cities.

Skull Fractured.

ATLANTA, O., June 4.—Charley, a son of E. Armstrong, a horse dealer, was killed by a pony at Hobbardsville. The blow fractured his skull. Fourteen pieces of bone were taken out, but it is thought he may survive.

First Lutheran Reunion.

SPRINGFIELD, O., June 4.—The Lutherans of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan are holding their first annual reunion here.

No Cabinet Crisis in Spain.

MADRID, June 4.—The reports of a cabinet crisis proved to be devoid of foundation.

Universalists in Session.

ATLANTA, O., June 4.—The Universalist Ministerial association is in session here.

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The ——, of Course.

"Did you find the bicycle useful on the battlefield?"

"Yes, indeed: we dashed up to the enemy and then we cracked arms and shook hands—every man on both sides rode the same make of wheel."—Chicago Record.

"Burdock Blood Bitters entirely cured me of a terrible breaking out all over my body. It is a wonderful medicine." Miss Julia Elbridge, Box 35, West Cornhill, Conn.

Republican Convention at St. Louis, Mo. Take the C. H. & D. Ry.

Leave Lima at 5:45 a.m., arrive at St. Louis at 7 p.m.; leave Lima 9:25 a.m., arrive St. Louis 1:14 a.m.; leave Lima 1:16 p.m., arrive St. Louis 7:12 a.m.; leave Lima 3:45 p.m., arrive St. Louis 12:30 noon.

Only \$1.25 for the round trip, tickets good going June 12, 13, 14 and 15, good returning June 21, d&w

A REMARKABLE CURE.

A Case of Piles of Eighteen Years' standing.

CURED BY THE PYRAMID PILE CURE.

There are plenty of pile cures which give relief and sometimes cure a mild case of piles, but there is only one which can be depended upon with certainty to cure obtrusive long standing cases, and that is the Pyramid Pile Cure.

Endorsements and testimonials are received daily from men and women whose integrity and reliability are above question and in this connection a letter received from the Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook, of Bowe, Mich., may be of interest to pile sufferers who have sought in vain for a cure. He says:

I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and I know that it is all that is claimed for it. I had been troubled with piles more or less for about eighteen years and I had tried other remedies, but the piles grew worse until about ten months it gave almost instant relief and I have been free from piles ever since. Rev. Jas. H. Westbrook.

The remedy seems to act equally well in every form of piles, blind, bleeding, protruding or itching. It stops all pain almost immediately, relieves irritation and removes constipation, and anyone who has suffered the annoyance and pain of a rectal trouble will appreciate the excellent results which invariably follow the first application of the Pyramid.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co. of Alton, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package.

CHICAGO & ERIE EXCURSIONS.

Republican National Convention, St. Louis, Mo., June 12th to 15th.

One fare for round trip to St. Louis, June 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning June 21st, inclusive.

Teachers' Association of Ohio, Chautauqua Lake Points, N. Y.

For above meeting the Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets at one fare for round trip, starting date, July 1st and 2nd, good returning until July 13th, inclusive.

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Ill., July 3rd to 6th.

On July 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th the Chicago & Erie will sell excursion tickets from Lima

The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA.
Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 34.

THE LIMA TIMES-DEMOCRAT is published every evening (except Sunday) and will be delivered at your supper table each evening upon the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance..... \$5.00
One month, in advance..... 1.25
By carrier, per week..... 10 cents

Subscription collections made weekly. Our collector will call each week unless some special arrangement be made with him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly.

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THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G. CO.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the Toledo cutter. It reaches into every portion of Allen county, and into every portion of Allen county, than Toledo. THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT is recognized as the best of the paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing circulation attests its superiority over all competitors.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT—The Semi-Weekly edition issued by the Times-Democrat Company, without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 96 columns of choice literary, editorial, news, and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
Subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of \$1.50 per year.
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LIMA, Ohio.

OFFICIAL CALL.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
515 S. HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th day of April, 1896, to make arrangements for the State Convention, it was ordered:

That the date of said convention be fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23 and 24, 1896.

That the place of meeting be Columbus, Ohio.

The district caucuses will be held on the afternoon of June 23d, at such an hour and such a place as may be designated by the Committee of Arrangements.

The convention will meet for temporary organization and to receive the reports of the districts meeting at 10 a. m., June 24th.

A resolution was adopted directing that no delegate shall be chosen to said convention by the Central or Executive Committee of any county.

At said convention four delegates-at-large and four delegates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention shall be chosen.

There will also be chosen two electors at-large. Also a candidate for Secretary of State, a candidate for Supreme Judge, a candidate for Dairy and Food Commissioner, and a candidate for Board of Public Works.

The ratio of apportionment and representation in said convention will be one delegate for every 2,000 or any fraction of 200 more votes for cast James E. Campbell for Governor as at the November election in 1894. Under such apportionment each county will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Adams.....	5	Licking.....	12
Allen.....	5	Logan.....	5
Ashland.....	6	Lorain.....	1
Ashland.....	2	Lucas.....	14
Athens.....	3	Madison.....	5
Auglaize.....	1	Meigs.....	10
Buckeye.....	12	Mercer.....	1
Brown.....	1	Monroe.....	2
Butler.....	12	Montgomery.....	23
Carroll.....	5	Morgan.....	3
Champaign.....	8	Morgan.....	2
Clark.....	6	Morgan.....	1
Clermont.....	4	Morgan.....	1
Clinton.....	6	Morgan.....	1
Connickiana.....	6	Morgan.....	1
Coshocton.....	3	Morgan.....	1
Crawford.....	3	Morgan.....	1
Cuyahoga.....	21	Morgan.....	1
Darke.....	3	Morgan.....	1
Defiance.....	3	Morgan.....	1
Dickinson.....	5	Morgan.....	1
Elmira.....	4	Morgan.....	1
Fairfield.....	4	Morgan.....	1
Fayette.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Franklin.....	3	Morgan.....	1
Fulton.....	3	Morgan.....	1
Gallia.....	3	Morgan.....	1
Geauga.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Green.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Guernsey.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Hamilton.....	6	Morgan.....	1
Hancock.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Hardin.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Harrison.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Henry.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Highland.....	6	Morgan.....	1
Hocking.....	5	Morgan.....	1
Holmes.....	5	Morgan.....	1
Huron.....	5	Morgan.....	1
Jefferson.....	6	Morgan.....	1
Knox.....	6	Morgan.....	1
Lake.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Lawrence.....	4	Morgan.....	1
Total.....	103	Morgan.....	1
JAMES CARLTON, M. A. SMALLEY, Secretary, Chairman			

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio will meet in convention at St. Marys, Ohio, on

TUESDAY JUNE 16, 1896.

At 10 o'clock a. m., to put in nomination a candidate for congress for said district, to be voted for at the next general election. said district being composed of the counties of Auglaize, Allen, Darke, Mercer and Shelby, and to transact such business as may properly come before said convention. The basis of the convention and date of the convention will be one to every one hundred votes cast for James E. Campbell for governor at the November election of 1895, and one vote for every fraction of fifty or over. This gives the counties comprising the district the following representation in the convention:

Votes for Counties.	No. Delegates.
Auglaize.....	442
Allen.....	44
Darke.....	49
Mercer.....	16
Shelby.....	317
Total number of votes.....	191
Necessary to be chosen.....	96

By order of the Democratic district committee of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio.

R. E. GOMBER, Jr., Chairman.

M. STURGEON, Secretary.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Probate Judge, THEODORE D. ROBB.

For Clerk of the Court, U. M. SHAPPELL.

For County Auditor, PHILIP WALTHER.

For County Recorder, ABRAM HARROD.

For Prosecuting Attorney, J. C. RIDENOUR.

For Infirmary Director, ELI MEHOLING.

For Commissioner, T. C. BURNS.

The Kenton Democrat, not in this district, is booming F. C. Layton for the nomination for a fourth term in this, the Fourth congressional district.

The first election of the season is that of Oregon. In the result of it the Republicans were badly worsted. They elected one less Congressman than they had before, and in all of their strongholds their majorities were greatly reduced. The Democratic elected the mayor of Portland. This being a precursor of the Republican stamp of 1896, the nominee of St. Louis will not have a walk-away, if indeed he can be elected at all.

The Congressional Convention for the Fourth Ohio District will be held in St. Marys one week from next Tuesday. Allen county will present the name of John Berryman as her candidate for Congress, and confidently predicts his nomination. The convention could not do a more sensible act than to nominate Mr. Berryman. He would add strength to the ticket both in Allen county and throughout the district. At the present moment he is away in the lead and is gaining friends every day.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, who has been in Russia witnessing the coronation of the Czar, is said to be speeding homeward with the intention of doing missionary work in St. Louis in behalf of her brother-in-law, Colonel Frederick D. Grant, whom she wishes to see crowned with the vice presidential nomination; and as Senator Cullom is expected to make the nomination speech, and Warner Miller to second it, it is well within the possibilities that the lady's wish may be gratified.

Colonel Fred may not be McKinley's first choice; but as the son of his father, and with a rich father-in-law, he may be said to be available timber, and might strengthen the ticket in New York, where it will need all the strength it can secure.—Philadelphia Record.

There is one feature in the asphalt street paving petitions which should be amended, and that is the provision contained in each petition that the asphaltum for the paving should be Trinidad pitch lake asphaltum. That provision effectually disposes of the active competition so necessary to get the best material for the most reasonable prices. The Trinidad asphaltum is controlled by a monopoly, and to grant them the paving contract in advance without even asking a price from competitors, is not in the interest of the public. The asphaltic product of the island of Trinidad is, under a concession granted by the British government, entirely under the control of one coterie of people, and will remain so for a period of years, the present contract not expiring until 1902, with a renewal privilege of a seven year period, should Mr. Barber and his associates so desire. In paving the streets of Lima the very best material obtainable should be used, but no firm or company should be given the contract in advance, nor should they be given to understand that the contract is theirs without regard to the price they may ask.

Reflecting on that Ohio town and McKinley's refusal to explain, who does not think of a certain Swiss cation and William, Tell.—Philadelphia Times.

If the United States wants to keep up with the procession in naval architecture, it must have next torpedo boat catchers with a speed of over 30 knots an hour, because England and France have completed boats of this type with that rate of speed. The Herreshoffs declare they can build such craft, and have made an offer to the government to furnish three of them. The fastest torpedo boat at present in our navy is the Ericsson, with a speed of 24 knots, although the Herreshoffs are now building two which are expected to make 27.

Along with increase of speed in vessels of the torpedo boat catching type goes always increase of size and therefore greater cost. Our first boat of this type, the Cushing, was a vessel of only 105 tons displacement and cost \$2,500. The latest torpedo boat catchers ordered are of more than 150 tons displacement and will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 each.

The Matabele is a plucky negro and a fine fellow. It is a pity, therefore, that he has to be wiped off the earth before he learns his tribe cannot whip England. The Matabele have shown themselves very well armed and amply provided with ammunition. It would be interesting to know just which one of the civilized nations of Europe keeps them supplied with guns.

THE BROKER WON.

Court Says the Conductor Can Not Take Up Mileage Books.

A dispatch to the Toledo Blade last evening from Findlay says:

The Circuit Court has rendered a decision in an important test case as to the right of a railroad conductor to confiscate a mileage book when it is presented by another person other than the one to whom it was sold. The title of the case is Arthur J. Morton vs. The Lake Erie & Western company. Morton is a local ticket broker, and purchased a mileage book from the defendant company. A third party attempted to use it and a conductor of the railroad company took it up and collected fare.

Morton brought the suit to recover for the value of the book. He won in the Justice court but lost in the Common Pleas. The Circuit court

reverses the latter's decision, and awards Morton judgment for the full amount of his claim, together with interest and costs.

Judge Seney delivered the court's opinion, and stated that there was nothing in the contract between Morton and the railroad company whereby the latter acquired a title to the ticket because it was in the hands of a third person. The most the conductor could do would be to refuse to accept the ticket from the third party and collect the regular fare.

Morton purchased the book and the title to the same passed from the railroad company when it was sold.

The case will probably go to the Supreme court.

What Gomez Was About.

Washington was able in certain well known instances to effectually whip the British by delaying and harrying them and wearing them out when he was not strong enough to risk open battle. This has been commended as a masterly military policy, and it is that adopted by Maximo Gomez in Cuba. While the Spaniards have been wondering what he was about and exasperating themselves at his uncertain movements, he has been busy every moment. It will be remembered how at the beginning of this year he announced that the war for Cuban independence would be divided into three stages—"invasion, occupation and expulsion."

The invasion stage was nearly passed when the general made the announcement. Since then he has been establishing throughout all Cuba, outside of Havana and Weyler's trocha or division line, the stage of occupation. If the Cuban patriots have no government, as the Spaniards charge, they certainly have something very like it in the thoroughly systematized military control which Gomez has established. The country is divided into districts and subdistricts, each in charge of a man whom Gomez himself selected. In these districts his soldiers watch with hawk eye and report to him every movement of Spanish troops. The word passes from man to man, and while the Spaniards are puzzling over the movements of Gomez, he knows every event in their camp.

He has been training especially his troops in cavalry evolutions and guerrilla warfare. When he gets arms and ammunition enough, then will follow the last stage of the war—expulsion of the Spaniard.

Western World's Largest City.

Destiny set off the point at the junction of Hudson river and Long Island sound for a mighty city, which in time will be, except Chicago, the largest city of the world. It will take Chicago a long time to catch up with New York, however, now that New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island have been united into one city.

The law which has changed a city of 1,600,000 inhabitants into one of 3,000,000 is very simple. It merely provides that a commission of nine citizens shall submit by the first day of next February a plan for the municipal government of greater New York as one and the same city, and that the formal consolidation shall take place Jan. 1, 1898.

Whether regarded in its political, commercial or social aspect, this consolidation of the two vast cities by the sea into one is the most important step taken in the United States the present year. Americans the country over congratulate New York on rising above local jealousies. The combination gives us all a city to be proud of and to glory in. Americans feel that they all have a share in its greatness and glory.

Greater New York has, all told, \$2,583,324,329 worth of taxable property.

It contains 1,100 churches, 90 postoffices, 1,120 hotels and probably not less than 6,000 beer saloons, liquor stores and drinking places.

The enlarged city will include three whole counties and part of a fourth. The election of the first mayor of greater New York will take place in November, 1897.

The Matabele is a plucky negro and a fine fellow. It is a pity, therefore, that he has to be wiped off the earth before he learns his tribe cannot whip England.

The Matabele have shown themselves very well armed and amply provided with ammunition. It would be interesting to know just which one of the civilized nations of Europe keeps them supplied with guns.

I have told the truth, and you know it," writes Creelman, the expelled New York World correspondent, in a parting letter to Butcher Weyler. "A hundred corpses with bound arms lie within eight miles of your palace. I have given you the names, ages and occupations of most of them. Your own records show that the slaying of those poor noncombatants was reported by your officers as the result of honorable battle. The neighbors of the victims are there to tell you how they were dragged from their homes or their fields by your soldiers and shot on the roadside without trial or accusation."

W. V. R. U.

The ladies of the W. V. R. U. are requested to meet at the hall Saturday evening, instead of Tuesday afternoon. All sisters will please be there at 7:30. There will be no meeting on Wednesday night.

ELMIRA L. BROWN, Pres.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia, succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption, and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. It was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at Melville Bro's. Drug Store. Regular size, 50c and \$1.00.

75 Cents to Island Grove Park, Greenfield, O., via the Ohio Southern, Sunday, June 7th, 1896.

The first excursion of the season to Island Grove will be run Sunday, June 7th, via the Ohio Southern. Train will leave Bellefontaine avenue depot, Lima, at 7 a. m., arriving at the grove at 11:30 a. m., and returning to the same passed from the railroad company when it was sold.

The case will probably go to



FRUIT FLOWERS

SUMMER ROSES.

The Varieties to Select Where Perpetual Blooming Is the Desired Object.

Every one who has a garden desires a class of roses to flower throughout the summer months. There is usually a great deal of disappointment to the one unacquainted with roses who makes a selection as per catalogue. This is largely due to the misleading names of the classes. Take the hybrid perpetual, for example. Under this head are some of the largest and finest roses to be seen, and a great many, seeing the name, hybrid perpetual, at the head of the list, and knowing that a perpetual bloomer is just what they desire, order from that class. As Joseph Meehan tells in a communication to *Rural New Yorker*, roses of this class are not perpetual bloomers at all. They are the popular June roses, bearing a fine crop of flowers in the early summer, but no more, save a few stray blooms which sometimes appear toward fall. While an extremely hardy class of roses, it is not the kind to get where perpetual blooming is looked for.

The authority quoted says: The best bloomers are those in the tea, China and Bourbon classes and their hybrids. Where there is not much room to spare, a few plants of these summer roses will be sure to please, because of their constant flowering. Though not so hardy as the June roses, many of them will stand the winters of Pennsylvania unprotected, and nearly all of them will do so if covered slightly for the winter. At any rate, even though they had to be purchased every spring, they can now be had for a sum no greater than is asked for common bedding plants. Even quite small plants, when set out in spring in good soil, will thrive and grow so fast that from summer until frost comes they furnish abundance of flowers.

Among some of the hardiest of these ever bloomers are the following: Hermosa, Appoline, Maimaison, Louise Odier, Mrs. Degrav, La France, Caroline Testout, Sombren, Homer, Glore de Dijon, Edward Desfosses, Archduke Charles, Aimée Vibert, Reine Marie Henrietie, Marie Dutcher and Mme. de Vatry. Besides the above sorts, noted for their hardiness, all of the kinds used for forcing by florists flower splendidly out of doors in summer.

Three Quite New Peaches.

They are the Triumph, Emperor and Orange Free. It is claimed that the Emperor is the finest late peach in existence, filling the vacancy between Beers' Smock and Billyen's Late October. It is a seedling of Crawford Late resembling the parent in every way except as to its season of maturity. The Triumph is larger than the Alexander, a perfect freestone, a good shipper and superior in quality to anything ripening at about the same time. The Orange Free is said to be the finest of all peaches for the family garden. It ripens with Old-mixon; flesh yellow, skin yellow mottled with red, absolutely without fuzz. The pit is small and parts readily from the flesh.

Apples For the Foreign Trade.

The New England Homestead estimates that three-quarters of 750,000 barrels of apples have been exported from Atlantic and Canadian seaports during the successful season now closing. It is impossible to fully know how far this encouraging business relieved the home market on a big crop, but one or two important facts are disclosed. Only best fruit was wanted, large, well selected, perfect and of good color. It is not too early to plan for high class trade and best results, whether in foreign or home markets. Proper spraying and proper thinning will bring the results next fall, irrespective of the size of the apple crop as a whole.

The Japan Tree Lilac.

Numbered with novelties described in this season's catalogues is the new Japan tree lilac. This lilac is described as "a remarkable species from Japan, which becomes a good sized tree. The



A NEW TREE LILAC.

foliage is dark green, glossy and leathery. The flowers are feathery, in great panicles, of a light straw color and odorless. It blooms a month later than other lilacs."

Things Told by Fruit Growers.

Shipping strawberries in reservoirs of carbonic acid gas has been tried by some Los Angeles shippers this spring. Fruit so packed, it is claimed, will keep indefinitely and except the first crop of the package, which is returnable, is not expensive.

Early spraying is particularly desirable against all fungous diseases, as the fungicides are merely preventives.

Professor Bailey of Cornell regards Red June as the best early Japan plum he has seen. It ripens in Ithaca about Aug. 1.

The gnat blackcap bears the reputation of being one of the most prolific of the perpetual bearers.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

Do You Travel?

If so, never start on a journey without a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoea and Colic Cure, a sure preventive of bowel complaints occasioned by change of water or climate. 25 and 50c. H. F. Vortkamp.

EXPERIMENTS IN CORN CULTURE.

OREGON'S ADOBE LANDS.

They Embrace Three Kinds—Black Sticky, Blue Sticky and Another Kind.

Bulletin No. 42 from the Illinois station at Urbana is devoted to a detailed account of the corn experiments conducted at this station. Following is a brief summary of results:

Commonly medium maturing varieties have given slightly the higher average yield, but in the season of 1895 the heaviest average yield was from the late varieties. The earliest plantings did not secure the greatest yield. Corn from the ground recovered and yielded a fair crop, though some of the earliest plantings was killed outright.

Medium plantings grow faster, attain a greater development and secure a higher yield than extremely early or extremely late plantings. Black plantings give the higher yields, but smaller ears and more tubers.

A considerable number of stalks are barren, usually for all varieties about 11 per cent. Barrenness varies greatly with both variety and season for unknown reasons. Maximum yields are generally from about 10,000 ears per acre. The same variety raised on neighboring plots varies from early to late and from 45.8 bushels to 100.3 bushels in yield per acre.

The effect of land continuously in corn without addition of fertility shows a decided tendency to decrease of yield. Nothing could be clearer than the benefit of liberal dressings of manured manure except in exceedingly dry seasons, when it is ineffectual. Commercial fertilizers have exerted no effect in these experiments.

In rotation with oats corn shows the same tendency to decrease of yield, but apparently in a lessened degree. Land under a rotation containing clover gives decidedly superior yields. There was not only a decided increase every year in which corn follows clover, amounting to an average of 20 bushels, but the second crop after clover is substantially benefited, amounting to an average of 15.2 bushels.

Tabulated data makes it appear that the rate of growth not only varies greatly throughout the lifetime of the plant, but that the corn plant passes through the same stages of development much more rapidly at some seasons than at others, and that the rate of growth is to a considerable degree independent of temperature.

Lima Beans.

It is generally considered that the richest of all lima beans are those of the potato lima type, like Dreer's Improved and Challenge. This type of beans makes a smaller and less showy pod than many of the large white lima type, but the pods are usually closer packed with turgid seeds. For the person who buys beans in the pod, these are the more economical, while the one who sells beans in the pod would score a larger bulk by growing some of the very large podded, flat lima type, like Kaighn, Jersey, May Champion and the like.

For ripe beans, the large white flat limas usually sell best, but there are many persons who prefer a green Lima. The red and speckled limas are as good in quality as the white or green ones, but most persons do not like this dark color. In the test last year at the Cornell station it was thought that the best six beans, considering earliness, productiveness and quality, were the Jersey, Extra Early or Bliss, Kaighn, May Champion, Dreer's Improved and the Speckled Lima.

Pronoder Crops.

The two great crops for securing prounder after July are corn and millet. The latter is sown from the first to the middle of June, starts very slowly, but is able to grow and flourish admirably in the hot, dry weather of August. Cut when fairly green, and cure as ordinary hay. Do not feed it exclusively.

Corn fodder is a most excellent food for cattle and horses, unless one wants to use it for fast work on the road. It is easily cured and makes a good forage crop for winter feeding. In addition to this, says Country Gentleman, if a part of the land has been well seeded to clover, the second crop will be available for the cattle, and may do to feed the horses if it does not produce to sloobering. Mangels and carrots both are relished during the fall and winter.

Prune Growing In Oregon.

The prune industry is an important one in Oregon, having assumed greater proportions than many other orchard industries. It is reported from the Oregon station that there are about 26,000 acres devoted to prune growing in Oregon.

Prunes are grown throughout the western part of the state and along the Columbia and its tributaries in northern and eastern Oregon, but the major part of the industry is comprised in the Willamette and Umpqua river valleys.

The Petite or French prune especially seems to thrive. The Italian can be well and perhaps better grown in the Willamette valley.

News and Notes.

The irrigation fever is extending east and south.

There is a prospect that several more sugar beet factories will soon be established in California.

There are both pleasure and profit in tree planting.

Paris green is now the standard potato blight exterminator.

The state of Washington, it is said, will not produce one-half of the usual hop crop this year.

Last year's cotton crop was but little more than two-thirds as large as that of the preceding year, but is said to have brought the growers more money.

Rural New Yorker says: "This is the year for buying seed potatoes. The chances are 10 to 1 against another such crop as we had in 1895. Stand by the potato as stiff as the starch that comes out of it. Now is the time to buy the newer varieties at less than cost."

OREGON'S ADOBE LANDS.

They Embrace Three Kinds—Black Sticky, Blue Sticky and Another Kind.

In different parts of western Oregon and especially in localities of the Rogue river and Umpqua valleys are localities where so called adobe land is found, known as black, sticky soils that are not easy to handle. One of the traditional spots of early times was the lane that went through the donation land claim of General Joe Lane in the Umpqua, where this black, sticky soil rolled up on the wagon wheels until they became masses of revolving mud.

When traveling in the Umpqua during late years I have encountered this land and realized all that has been said of it. At times in the muddy season one comes to a spot where a loaded wagon has stopped to clear off the wheels, and four small mountains of black mud told the story.

Once when driving with a friend in Rogue river valley we found such a spot, and he kindly explained that there were three kinds of these sticky soils—viz., "black sticky, blue sticky and sticky be d—d."

While these soils roll up a fearful accounting in the wet season, they crack open as fearfully in the summer time. It is well known they can only be plowed under the most favorable conditions, and tillage is a work of difficulty at the best. Corn is said to do well, and most grasses thrive, while alfalfa is a good crop. Oats do moderately well, but wheat will not fill satisfactorily. Professor Hilgard of the University of California says:

"Sticky soil, or adobe, is usually very productive in California where properly cultivated. As I remember your southern Oregon lands, they will not be exceptions to the rule except perhaps in case of the blue sticky, which sometimes is not intrinsically productive enough to justify expense on a large scale. These soils are originally swamps and share in the advantages of pond muck. When underdrained with tiles, they till kindly and are very productive. They must be tilled deeply to prevent cracking open during dry summer months. Strong teams are required, and intelligent management as well as judgment as to time when plowing shall be done. If plowed too wet, they remain puddled for years, while if too dry they turn up in big clogs. The more vegetable matter you can get into them the better. Some of the sandy marks of your coast range—used at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre—would be just the thing to improve their tillage and make them produce more freely."

There is occasionally a trace of these adobe soils in the Willamette, and it is said some are found on the college grounds near Corvallis. Professor G. W. Shaw, at the head of the chemistry department of the agricultural college, also furnishes a very clear statement. He says there are two kinds of these black, sticky soils in southern Oregon. One, due to excess of organic matter, is easily handled by neutralizing with lime before planting, after which this is as easily handled as other soils. These soils are well supplied with plant food. The other variety is black adobe, rich in organic matter and plant food, but of very difficult physical conditions to handle save to till drainage. When so drained, it forms excellent soil for fruits and all crops. In its present condition it is not adapted to fruit, but pears and possibly apples might be planted on it after it has once been cultivated. The first cultivation must be done exactly at the right time, so needs very close observation. Mulching will be beneficial to prevent too rapid evaporation and compacting.—Portland Oregonian.

Drove Hogs Four-in-hand.

Pomona, a section of Germantown, was once the home of Colonel Forrest, who purchased the tract of land from a family named Shoemaker more than a century ago. Forrest was a colonel in the Revolutionary army and took part in the battle of Germantown. He was always doing something out of the usual custom, according to the accounts given of him by old residents of that suburb. It is said that he sometimes would drive a four-in-hand team of bulls from Germantown to Philadelphia. Forrest sold Pomona to James Duval, a French merchant, about the time of the war of 1812. Duval took considerable pride in raising fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds, and Pomona was the attraction for many distinguished people who came to Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Record.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, as a trustee in trust for the benefit of creditors of John N. Mapes. Creditors are required to present their claims according to law.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Assignee of John N. Mapes.

May 22, 1896. 5-23 3W.

S. A. BAXTER, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified by the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, as a trustee in trust for the benefit of creditors of William Cochran. Creditors are required to present their claims according to law.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Assignee of Wm. Cochran.

May 22, 1896. 5-23 3W.

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W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Assignee of Wm. Cochran.

May 22, 1896. 5-23 3W.

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May 22, 1896. 5-23 3W.

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W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Assignee of Wm. Cochran.

May

THE - POSTOFFICE

enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLIC CO
COUNTER ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

The Hicks & Redman company will meet this evening at 8 o'clock for rehearsal.

Judge Robb this morning granted a marriage license to Lafe Stratton and Lulu McCafferty.

The court house is crowded this morning with many old soldiers, who are there obtaining pension vouchers.

The Calumet club will give a reception next Monday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Roby and Mr. and Mrs. Everett.

The ladies of the Cuisine Club were entertained Tuesday evening by Miss Edna Amos, at her home on south Main street.

The work of the senior class in the High school was about completed today, when they had finished their last examination, which was grammar. To day all the schools are holding examinations in literature, and to-morrow they will be tested in arithmetic.

The twenty sixth annual conference of the General Secretaries' Association of North America convenes at Cleveland June 5-9, 1890. Physical director Roehm has been selected as delegate of the local association. He will leave to-morrow morning for Cleveland.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Where They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Daisy Hathaway is in Celina visiting friends.

J. E. Orr, of Delphos, was in Lima last evening.

T. W. Wilkins went to Norwalk this morning.

J. J. Mooney, of St. Marys, was in the city to-day.

Miss Louise Woerner is visiting friends at Celina.

Gus Heitzler left for Lancaster, Pa., this morning to visit relatives.

Tom Foley, trainmaster of the P. & W. & O., was in Lima this morning.

Mrs. Gussie Limbach, of Chicago, is here visiting her mother, Mrs. Miller.

H. Hundert, of Delphos, was registered last evening at the Hotel French.

Mrs. A. J. Werhle, of west Spring street, is visiting her parents at Milford.

Misses Alice and Esther O'Neill left yesterday for their future home in Cleveland.

John Reed and wife went to Canton yesterday to attend the reunion of the Reed family.

Mrs. E. F. Swigert and children of west Wayne street left to-day for an extended visit in Tiffin.

Misses Gertrude Paul and Knell Hathaway, of Ottawa, are the guests of E. B. Hathaway and family.

Miss Mary Kiatte, who has been in Cincinnati studying music, is home to spend her summer vacation.

Mrs. W. G. Neese, of north Jackson street, who has been visiting friends in Cincinnati the past week, has returned home.

Assistant Postmaster Hunton went to Springfield yesterday to attend a convention of the young people's society of the English Lutheran church.

Cherries.

Will have Fancy Red Cherries for canning, Thursday and Friday.

JAMES S. SMITH, Grocer.

CYCLING.

Fast Races at the L. C. C. Track Last Night.

A STATE RECORD BROKEN.

Frank Plaice, after being defeated in an open race, redeems himself by tipping two seconds off the half-mile record.

The clipping of two seconds off the half-mile record for the State of Ohio was one of the many features of unusual interest at the Lima Cycling Club race track last night. The test was performed by Frank H. Plaice, who, after being defeated a second time by Earl Bressler, in an open race, redeemed himself by riding an exhibition half mile in the remarkably fast time of one minute and 16 seconds, paced by a tandem.

The opening event last night was a half mile open for class 1, and only five men started. They were George Woods, Frank Plaice, Earl Bressler, Bruce Yingling and F. M. Keeton. The pace was made by the Smalley tandem team, W. C. Bell and Smith Reed. The tandem took a flying start and the riders got off nicely and were taken down the back stretch at a merry pace, the tandem dropping out at the lower turn. The finish was an exciting one, and Earl Bressler again displayed his sprinting abilities. Plaice led by half a wheel length until within a few feet of the line, when Bressler, with a mighty effort, plunged forward and won by a half dozen inches. George Woods finished third and Bruce Yingling fourth. Time 1.07 25.

Event 2 was a mile open for class 2, paced by the Columbia tandem team, Barns and Armstrong. The contestants were Guy Folk, Ed Reed, Jas. Sanders, A. E. Marshall, Smith Reed and O. E. Clutter, and the features of the race were the remarkably fast time and the performance of Smith Reed, who has also distinguished himself as one of the coming men. The pace was exceedingly fast, considering the class of the race, and part of the time the contestants were unable to hold on to the tandem. Smith was an easy winner, finishing more than a length ahead of Guy Folk, who took second. Ed Reed finished third and O. E. Clutter fourth. The time was 1.07 for the first half and 2.23 25 for the mile, being the fastest competition mile ever ridden on the track.

Event 3 was a half mile open for class 3, paced by the Columbia tandem. There were nine starters, and the race was fully as interesting as the two previous events, because several novices were among the contestants. Ira Stewart finished first, with Clarence Reel a close second. Herbert Walker third and Chas. Hover fourth. Time 1.10. Herbert Walker, who finished third, is a deaf mute, and a promising rider.

The next event was not on the regular program, but was a feature of the evening, the exhibition half mile ridden by F. H. Plaice, paced by the Smalley tandem team. A flying start was made up the home stretch, and from the moment the three men left the tape the spectators who were familiar with track racing were confident that at least the track record would be broken. The pace taken to the upper turn was fast, but down the back stretch the riders fairly flew. Plaice sticking to the rear wheel of the tandem if he had a chain to it. At the lower turn the tandem dropped out, leaving Plaice to fight the wind and grade up the stretch alone. He weakened and lost considerable speed on the up grade, but when he touched the tape the timer's watches stopped at one minute and one second. Plaice's performance credits him with the amateur State record for a half mile, paced, flying start, he having lowered by two seconds, the record held by Fred Schrein, of Toledo, who rode a half mile at Canton, O., last year in 1.03. Walter C. Sanger holds the class B record at one minute flat.

Plaice is satisfied that with pace makers over the entire half, he can lower the record below one minute.

Event 4 was a two-mile handicap, open to all three classes. There were fifteen starters, with Keeton, Woods, Yingling and Bressler on the scratch, and O. E. Hurst, H. Nichols and Paul Walser on the limit at 350 yards. The race was fast and exciting from the start and the scratch men had to work hard to catch the bunch, for the limit men pulled out rapidly. All were bunched on the last lap and when the home stretch was reached Smith Reed, who had started at the 150 yard mark, again displayed his speed by pulling across the tape an easy winner. Earl Bressler, scratch, won second; Guy Folk, 125 yards, third and Ira Stewart, 300 yards, fourth. Time, 4.43.

Smith Reed will go into class 1 at the next meet, which will be held next Wednesday evening.

The winners of points last night are as follows: Smith Reed, 8 points; Earl Bressler, 7; Ira Stewart, 5; Guy Folk, 5; Frank Plaice, 3; Clarence Reel, 3; Herbert Walker, 2; Ed Reed, 2; Geo. Woods, 2; Bruce Yingling, 1; O. E. Clutter, 1; Chas. Hover, 1.

WILLIAM SCHUTZ, C. P.

Embroideries

In choice new effects can be seen at

Treat's. Buy now.

STREET TALK.

It is rumored that a certain young man employed in the Buckeye Pipe Line offices will in the near future be wedded to a certain young lady on west McKinley street.

Take the 7:20 p. m. train on the Lima Northern railway for Columbus Grove, Ottawa, Leipsic, Hamler, Malinta, Napoleon and Wauseon. At Malinta connection is made with the Clover Leaf, arriving in Toledo at 10 p. m.

The Arkansas *Thomas Cut*, a weekly newspaper published at Hot Springs, Arkansas, in its last edition, says: "I am reminded by the tragic death of poor Harry Martin, that life, after all, is a humbug, only because we make it so. I remember as vividly as it were yesterday when Harry Martin went around the streets of Hot Springs and helped elect his slayer, W. W. Waters, to the office of mayor, the sweetest blossom that ever perfumed the bowers of Waters' political paradise. Little did Harry think when he was "plugging" here and there for Waters he was making up his death messenger, which was creeping upon him like a thousand-limbed adder. Martin was a hotel drummer, who had many friends and was liked by the majority of those who knew him. Mayor W. W. Waters, the slayer, has dabbled in local politics for a long time, but was unsuccessful until he secured the support of prominent Democrats, who engineered his campaign and made him mayor of Hot Springs. Immediately after taking his seat as mayor Waters attempted to give us a reform administration, by issuing circulars denouncing hotel drummers and hotel proprietors who were forced to solicit business on trains, as being "ropers," "steerers," "buncolists," etc., and at the same time allowed the most notorious houses to flourish and carry on business right on Central avenue, in the heart of the city.

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WILLIAM SCHUTZ, C. P.

Embroideries

In choice new effects can be seen at

Treat's. Buy now.

CAMPAIGN DEBTS

Which the County Taxpayers Must Settle.

OUR TAXES ARE INCREASED.

The Republican senior member opposed the reduction last year and favors the increase this year—unreduced pledges.

The *Republican-Gazette* in this morning's edition published some very good Democratic reading when it said:

We produce the tax levies for the last eight years as shown on the records. We ask you to read them carefully and see if they don't tell an interesting story.

EIGHT YEARS OF HISTORY.

The county tax levy since 1889 has been.

Years 1889 '90 '91 '92 '93 '94 '95 '96
Mills 2.1 2.3 2.5 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2 3.5

Now this is very nice for it shows that the Democratic Board of Commissioners had been steadily decreasing the tax rate as fast as the existing indebtedness with its interest payments would permit until in 1895, when, as but one more payment was to be made they got it reduced to 2.5, the lowest point it has ever reached.

In 1891, when the tax rate was 0.1, the commissioners were paying for a court house which the people at the ballot box had said they wanted built. There were bonds and interest to pay, and each year, as the amount of the outstanding bonds and interest payment decreased, the commissioners reduced the tax levy, getting it down to 7.5 in 1891. Then the people at the ballot box again ordered the commissioners to issue bonds to build a home for the orphan children of the county. The tax levy was then raised to 8.45 to take care of this extraordinary expenditure. The work of reduction was begun next year, and as the Children's Home bonds were paid the amount of tax levied grew less, until, after having made provision for the extinguishment of the remainder of the debt, the levy in 1895, made by a Democratic board, was 6.25 mills.

THE NEW BOARD MUST PAY ITS CAMPAIGN PREMIUM.

The levy was too low to please the present Republican board, which had out a lot of campaign promises, which only a lot of public work would permit them to pay. So at the first levy imposed by them they advanced the rate.

This course is in striking contrast with, and in inverse ratio to the policy of the Democrats, who each year reduced the levy. The Republicans, at the first opportunity, commenced raising the levy and imposing additional burdens upon the people. It is their intention to next year add on a couple of mills more.

JAMES OSMAN VOTED AGAINST LEVY.

It is a fact which the taxpayers should keep well in mind, that James Osman, the senior Republican member of the board voted against reducing the levy last year. He was the only Republican member then on the board, and instead of assisting in the reduction he did all he could to retard it, and his vote stands recorded against the reduction and in favor of the increase made this year.

The promises made by the Republican county manager of a reduction

of the tax creating power, have in the tax rate, should they get on broken, and the pledges have been unfulfilled, just as the TIMES-DEMOCRAT said they would. They have the board of commissioners and had they wished could have made the levy not to exceed 6 or 6.25 mills. But they did not see fit to do so. They increased the levy and added taxes to the people over what they would have been had the Democratic continued in control of the board.

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2,000 Pine Apples for canning, at Cardosi & Co's, to-morrow.

It

Ever heard of a fairer proposition? If our Clothing does not please you after a comparison bring it back to us and get your money.

Can spend the time to read this ad

Poor sisit does not find room on our counters. We reach for the best Clothing manufactured such as you can count on for good service and styles. Your

Wife

Will never complain about our Clothing, that buttons are always coming off seams rippling, &c

MICHAE